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Volume XVII, No. 337  
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—LADY OF LEON—  
BAND BOY.

NIBLO'S, BOWERY—HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS—  
BALANCE DISBURSEMENT.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—DAVID GO-  
DFRERLEY—MISCHIEF MAKING.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—USCULYON'S  
CAMP—THREE ROSES—FOREIGN PRINCE.

CASTLE GARDEN—ZARFA.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN  
THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CURRIE'S OPERA HOUSE, 42 Broadway—BRITISH  
MINSTRELS BY CURRIE'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broad-  
way—BRITISH MINSTRELS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, August 20, 1852.

The News.

By the arrival of the Asia, at this port, yesterday, we have three days' later advice from Europe, which we publish this morning. The most important feature of this intelligence is the appointment, by the British government, of Thomas Baring, a brother of Lord Ashburton, as special ambassador to Washington, for the settlement of the fishery question. It will be seen that the bold and emphatic stand taken by Mr. Webster upon this subject, in his Marshfield proclamation, had created a profound sensation in England, particularly in the manufacturing districts, and that the more pacific attitude of President Fillmore was hailed with undisguised satisfaction. While this is strong evidence of the distinction of England to a rupture with the United States, it confirms our preceding advice that she had receded from her assumption of a monopoly of the Northeastern fisheries. Mr. Baring will doubtless come to Washington with a large margin of discretionary power for the arrangement of a new treaty upon this fishery question; and, from the very amiable temper of Her Majesty's government, it will be the fault of Mr. Webster if more enlarged privileges and facilities are not secured to our fishermen than those which have been so grudgingly conceded them under the Convention of 1818. The arrival of the new ambassador will, in itself, be hailed at Washington as a peace-offering, whatever may be the issue of his mission. So much has been gained by the emphatic stand taken by Mr. Webster at Marshfield. It is the true policy of diplomacy with John Bull. The cotton of the South is an argument which cannot be resisted. It is more powerful than fleets and armies in hostile array, for it is the means of subsistence of millions of the English people.

The intelligence from South America, via England, that General Urquiza had, by a coup d'état, assumed the open dictatorship of the Argentine Confederation is a rather important, though not a surprising bit of news. It thus appears that those people have only changed one hard master for another, to be in his turn displaced by some other military chieftain, sooner or later. The true principles of popular government can never be established by the bayonet; and, as long as it lasts, the military system of the Spanish American republics will only vibrate between anarchy and despotism. Happy is that government which stands, within itself, upon a broader and firmer basis than the barbaric platform of muskets, bombshells and artillery.

The intelligence relative to the crops in Europe is still important. The amount of damage they have sustained is, of course, not yet known; but sufficient has been published to improve the prices of flour from ninepence to one shilling, in the three days previous to the departure of the Asia. It is too soon, however, to tell with any certainty as to the effect to be produced by the unfavorable condition of the harvests.

We are pleased to learn from our special Washington correspondent that both the Senate committees for the investigation and exposition of Galphinism, in all its forms, are going ahead with the work, and will report all the facts thus far collected prior to the close of the present session. It is said, the government refused to place the evidence in the Gardner case before the committee, of which Mr. Soule is the chairman, for the reason that it might interfere with the trial in the Supreme Court; nevertheless, it is understood that the committee has managed to collect much interesting information, and in addition thereto, General Houston's committee has secured a large amount of evidence, all of which will doubtless form a very curious and extraordinary chapter in the political history of our country.

Our special correspondent writes, that it is probable that Mr. Bennett's Land Distribution bill will be passed to-day, after being amended by appending to it some of the rejected Western Railroad bills. Well, if they are determined to wrest the public lands from the government, this is perhaps the least objectionable way that has been proposed for so doing. It will give to each of the States a share of the domain, instead of granting it to private individuals, as is provided for in that unlawful and pernicious Fourteenth scheme, known as the Free Farm bill. We are likewise informed that the Committee on Foreign Relations have prepared a report on the difficulty with Mexico, relative to the Tehuantepec treaty, in which it is insisted that the stipulations of the Garay grant shall be fulfilled. It is further asserted that the Senate will sustain the report by a large majority. Should this be done, Mexico will certainly have to succumb, or else she will have trouble. She has been dodging around this matter now about long enough, and it is time that she was made to understand that it is necessary for her to stick to her pledges.

For once, during the present session, the sympathies of the members of the United States Senate have been actually aroused. It was yesterday stated that a poor mechanic had been in Washington for nine months engaged in the prosecution of a small claim, and that he was now too poor to get away from the city, whereupon the Senate immediately ordered the engrossment of his claim. Was business ever before despatched so speedily? By a vote of twenty-six to—(a pretty full Senate, only six members absent)—the body took up the House bill for the election of a public printer. The debate on the subject, which occupied a greater portion of the day, was of rather a curious character. Truman Smith had a great deal to say about his consistency, and Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, who it was at one time generally supposed would be placed on the Scott ticket for the Vice Presidency, referred to the recent course of Secretary Webster as any thing else than worthy of himself and of the whig party. This shows that the Webster movement in the South is greatly dreaded by the more prominent Scott whigs. Finally, the bill was passed by twenty-five to thirteen. By it Congress is to elect a printer to do the Congressional and Government work, and the President is to select another printer to superintend its execution.

The Senate yesterday passed the River and Harbor bill by thirty-five to twenty-three. If the House agrees to the amendments to this bill it will do away with one of the great issues between the whig and democratic parties for some time to come. The post route bill, with an amendment establishing a

daily mail between New Orleans and the cities of Louisville and St. Louis, was engrossed. The proposition to amend the Civil and Diplomatic bill by creating the office of Minister to China, and making an appropriation for a mission to Prussia, was disagreed to. In accordance with the request of the President, an amendment was introduced appropriating twenty thousand dollars to pay for the property of Spanish citizens which was destroyed by mobs at New Orleans and Key West during the Cuban excitement. So much for mob violence.

In the course of the proceedings in the House of Representatives, yesterday, it was mentioned that the difficulty which occurred on the day previous between Major Polk, Tennessee democrat, and Mr. White, Kentucky whig, had been amicably adjusted through the intervention of their friends. Unanimous consent was refused to Mr. Ingersoll for a personal explanation. Right,—time is now too precious to be wasted in listening to the details of political and personal squabbles.

After making about one hundred and fifty amendments to the Senate bill for the better security of life on board of steam vessels, the House yesterday took up that measure and passed it by a vote of 147 against 27. Although the bill is not by any means considered perfect, it is far superior to any previous law on the subject. It is a remarkable fact that since the introduction of this measure in the Senate upwards of seven hundred persons have lost their lives, and an immense number have been wounded and crippled, through the very evils which it is intended to prevent. It is sincerely hoped that the Senate will lose no time in concurring in the bill as it comes from the House, in order that it may speedily become a law and be vigorously and judiciously enforced.

The House passed the Senate bill granting land for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary's river. This canal will open direct navigation between Lakes Superior and Huron, and is therefore of much importance to the commercial interests in this section of the country. A debate in Committee of the Whole on the Light House bill cleared the business for the day. A very important amendment was agreed to, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings.

According to a despatch from Savannah, the executive committee of the Union party have published a circular, withdrawing the electoral ticket put in nomination by the Milledgeville Convention. They also call for a meeting of the Union whigs and democrats, to be held at Atlanta, on the 18th of next December. This does not at all interfere with the proceedings of the late convention at Macon, which nominated Daniel Webster for President.

The Native Americans of Allegheny county, Pa., yesterday assembled, and nominated candidates for Congress and the Legislature. The meeting of the Land Reformers last evening, at Military Hall, in the Bowery, was very like the last run of shad. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but at that hour there were not a sufficient number present to form a respectable quorum, and several left in disgust. But the room was engaged, and must be paid for any how. So, after waiting some time, a reinforcement arrived, making the whole number present just eight. The renewed force gave courage to the reformers, and a meeting of a sort of semi-formal character was organized. That is, a meeting to discuss matters, but not to act finally upon the topics under discussion. The matter brooded before the meeting was a set of resolutions repudiating free soilism as connected with the land reform projects. The resolutions, which we publish elsewhere, are to be acted on at the next meeting of the reformers. So the proposed mass meeting in the Park has dwindled down to a meeting of eight reformers in the Bowery headquarters.

A full account of the murder of the watchman on board the ship Thomas Watson, early yesterday morning, together with the discovery and arrest of the perpetrators of the deed, is given in another column.

Want of room deters us from specially referring to a large number of telegraphic despatches, as well as much other very interesting information, given in this sheet. The inside pages contain a letter from Concord, giving an account of the re-union of the officers of the Ninth Regiment, at the head of whom was General Pierce; also, letters from Washington, Boston and Canada; Full Proceedings of the Georgia Union Convention; Hon. Mr. Bradley's Letter concerning Gen. Scott and Anti-Slavery; Late from Texas and the Western Plains; Indian Murders; Theatrical Notes; Obituaries of Distinguished Persons; Financial and Commercial Reviews; a great variety of paragraphs on all subjects, and several columns of business advertisements.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE NORTH.—ABOLITIONISTS COMING TO THE RESCUE.—A strong abolition letter in favor of Gen. Scott, from Henry Bradley, of Penn. Va., will be found in this day's HERALD. We extract it from one of the Seward-Scott organs of the "rural districts." Mr. Bradley is "a well known and influential member of the Liberty party"—that is, the Gerrit Smith and Fred. Douglass abolition party of this State. He supports Gen. Scott because "his whole life has been devoted to the fixed purpose of promoting the cause of human freedom," and because "the election of Pierce would be a triumph of slavery." And thus we find the Albany Evening Journal, in endorsing this man Bradley, says: "His reasons are enlightened and patriotic, and must, we think, be conclusive with all fair-minded free soilers." So, there you are, are you? "Show me the company," says an old philosopher, "that a man keeps, and I will tell you what he is." What say the South to the letter of Mr. Bradley? What say the friends of Mr. Webster and the Compromise of 1850? Are the principles of Seward, Bradley, and Fred. Douglass, to be openly received as "a higher law" for the whig party than the whig platform and the constitution? What has become of the whig platform? Can the Seward organs tell? Can Seward tell? Can Bradley tell? Can Bradley tell? Do the whigs of New York stand on Cranby's platform, or where are they?

THE AGE OF LITTLE MEN.—The cluster of great men who have conferred dignity on the councils of the nation, during the last quarter of a century—such as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Cass, Buchanan, and some few others—are passing away, and is now nearly extinct. Only two of that galaxy still remain in the public service—Webster and Cass. Benton has just returned to the House of Representatives for a short season, but the rest have either betaken themselves to the shades of private life, or retreated to their eternal home.

We are just entering on an age of men, great in stature, tremendous in feet and inches, but little in intellect, and less in genius. In this great city we never expect to see a man of eminent virtue or intellect selected for any public office. Twenty-five years ago we had such men as Van Wyck, Paulding, Hone, Jones, Peters, and many others in the Corporation, men of intelligence, virtue, and some of them of profound intellect. In the present day, the run and rowdism of primary elections, in both parties, give only us candidates who are fitter for the Penitentiary and Blackwell's Island, than for high offices in the city or county of New York. It is time for the angel to sound his trumpet, and announce to the people that the day of judgment is at hand.

OUR CIRCULATION.—One of our contemporaries, by calculation, estimates that our daily circulation ought to be now over fifty thousand. This is a pretty fair effort at arithmetic, considering the source from which it proceeds, and if it is not that now, it very soon will be.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The R. M. STEAMSHIP AFRICA, Capt. Harrison, left her dock yesterday morning for Liverpool. She carried forty-seven passengers and 6523 543 in specie.

The STEAMSHIP UNION, Captain Adams, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston. Our acknowledgments are due to the officers for a supply of late Charleston papers.

The Webster Movement in Georgia, and other States—Now is the time for action.

We repeat before our host of readers to-day, the official report of the proceedings of the late Whig State Convention at Macon, Georgia, which resulted in the independent nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency. We are indebted for an early copy of this official publication to Mr. J. W. Patterson, as will appear by the following letter from that gentleman. The Fourth from which it is dated, is, we presume, the town of that name in Monroe county. There being no restriction imposed upon us by the writer, and regarding the true Southern man as always prepared to stand by his assertions, we prefer to give his letter entire, to wit:—

FORSTH, August 20, 1852.  
MR. EDITOR:—Within you find an extra from the office of the Journal and Messenger, reporting the proceedings of the Webster Convention in Macon. The great mass of the whig party in this State will give the Webster ticket its support. This is a whig country, yet there are only six Scott men in it all told. From this fact you can form a correct notion of Scott's strength in this State. I have even been whig yet I can never get my own consent to vote the Scott and Graham, alias Seward and Greeley, ticket. Thinking that you would be pleased to have the earliest reliable news, I have taken the liberty to forward you the enclosed. Yours, truly,  
JAS. W. PATTERSON.

"The Seward and Greeley ticket." No wonder the whigs of Georgia repudiated it, and the national convention which nominated it, notwithstanding General Scott was strapped down to a pretty sound platform. They bear in mind the wholesome facts, that the leading Seward journals "execrate and spit upon" that platform—that they disavow their constitutional obligations to the South—that they declare the agitation of slavery an open question, and that, at all hazards, they intend to agitate it, discuss it, and abolish it, dissolution or no dissolution, peace or war; and that the election of General Scott is but a branch of the programme of the arch-agitator for sapping and destroying the institutions of the South, so that he may ride into power upon their ruins and the ruins of the Union. The whigs of Georgia, impressed with these solemn convictions, have therefore repudiated General Scott, because of the dangerous anti-slavery influences by which he was nominated, and because they have no faith in his pledges while Seward is the prompter behind the scenes.

Gen. Scott has said he would abide by the whig platform; but still the want of confidence of the South in his eleventh hour acquiescence is not surprising, when we consider the strange and unaccountable influence which Seward and his instruments exercised over the unfortunate administration of Gen. Taylor. Does not every man remember that the policy of Seward, adopted by Gen. Taylor, in reference to Texas and New Mexico, was driving the country headlong to civil war, when, by a sudden dispensation of Providence, the good old man was taken away from the dirty free soil clique that surrounded him, and carried up, straight up, to Abraham's bosom? And with this late alarming example fresh in their recollection, does it not become all good Union loving whigs, in Georgia and out of Georgia, to guard against the possibility of the same dark and malign influences in the kitchen cabinet of the coming administration? In this view, the bold and manly patriotism of this Georgia movement stands out in beautiful relief.

The proceedings of the Macon Convention stamp the Webster movement of Georgia with all the force of a regular, extensive, and systematic party organization. From the note of our correspondent, and from various other sources of information, and, considering, too, the defection of the Cobb detachment of the democratic party, we should not be surprised if Mr. Webster, in November, were to carry the State of Georgia. His independent nomination, at all events, by a large, harmonious, and highly respectable State convention, in the very teeth of the comparatively insignificant Scott Convention, affords a strong proof that the Georgia whigs are all birds not to be caught by chaff. It is also a telling rebuke upon the trading politicians who, at Baltimore, sacrificed the most popular statement of their party for the "fuss and feathers" of mere gunpowder popularity, and for the vote of the abolition wing of the whig party of the North. This independent movement is also a proper testimonial in behalf of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, both of whom were unavailable at Baltimore because of their fidelity to the plain constitutional rights of the South.

Now, then, what is to be done? The Georgia whigs have fairly and squarely put Mr. Webster into the field. The Massachusetts whigs are daily giving strength and momentum to the Webster movement in Boston. In a few days more, we may expect them to promulgate an independent electoral ticket for the illustrious civilian. In North Carolina, invited by the late State election, the conservative whigs have already declared for Daniel Webster. In Louisiana, a similar movement has been made. All, therefore, that is now required to give Mr. Webster a fair start all over the Union, is a grand central metropolitan Webster demonstration in the city of New York—such a demonstration as will startle the abolition toddlers of Gen. Scott out of their old boots and breeches, and cause a grand rally to be made in every State in behalf of Webster, and a real national whig party, standing fast upon the broad platform of the compromise, the Union, Webster, and the Constitution.

Why is it that the Webster men of Wall street are nibbling their fingers and holding back when there is such a chance for immortalizing themselves? The Castle Garden Union Safety movement was an advertising humbug, a la Barnum—it was a fizzle—it was a trick—it was a feeble operation—a cotton speculation—a miserable farce, from beginning to end. And so with the grand Wall street movement for a grand Webster meeting at Metropolitan Hall. It was all for cotton; but it was also a woolly horse—a grand failure—a flash in the pan—another attempt to pull wool over the eyes of the South. But if only the other day thirteen thousand men could be mustered to sign a call for a meeting in favor of Webster's nomination over all other men, and if there was any meaning in the "wrath and cabbage" of the old fogies of Wall street at Scott's nomination, why is it that now, when Georgia is moving, and Massachusetts is moving, and North Carolina is moving, and Louisiana is moving, why is it that the bulls and bears of Wall street are all changed into lame ducks? Just as "easy as falling off a log" a Webster mass meeting in the Park, of twenty-five or thirty thousand men, might be called together. And let a series of resolutions, and an independent Webster electoral ticket be put forward from such a multitude in council, and it will run like a fire in the dry prairies, driving before it, helter skelter, all the vermin, rag, tag, and bob-tail of Seward and his abolition allies.

Such a demonstration is due to Mr. Webster—is due to the honest cotton merchants downtown—due to the honest (God bless us!) the honest brokers and shavers of Wall street—is due from every consideration of fair play and consistency—and we ought to have it. If the conservative Union whigs of this great city wish to prove their devotion to the constitution, to cotton, and the compromise measures, they now have a golden opportunity. It will not answer to grumble at Scott's nomination because it is Seward's nomination, and at the same time to stand shoulder to shoulder with the bitterest enemies of Southern institutions. Southern men can see through such transparent hypocrisy without spectacles, and they will remember it. Mr. Webster was sacrificed to appease the wrath of the anti-slavery incendiaries of the whig party. We say, then, that if the Webster men of this city can now desert him, and skulk off in the dark to the Seward conventicles, their past devotion to the great statesman was all humbug, and their professions of respect for the rights of the South, and the peace of the Union, were all moonshine, clap-net, and deception.

On the other hand, let us have a grand Webster mass meeting in this city, in hearty response to the Union whigs of Georgia, and we shall soon have a

full exposition from Mr. Webster of his views upon the Presidential question. No doubt that, on such an occasion, he would come to New York to deliver his views in propria persona. This, of itself, should be inducement enough for all Wall street to combine in getting up a magnificent Webster meeting in the Park. What says Mr. ex-Recorder Tallmadge?

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS TO-NIGHT.—WILL REM AND ROWDYISM BE TRIUMPHANT?—This evening the democratic primary elections will take place all over the city, pursuant to the regular call of the 5th of August, issued by the majority of the General Committee. They will be held between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M., the avowed object of the Committee being to give the working men time to come to the polls, after their day's labor is terminated, in order to counteract the efforts of the rowdies. The minority of the Committee at first called the meetings from five to seven o'clock, in order, as they alleged, to avoid rowdism, by holding the elections in daylight, but, as the majority of the Committee said, in order the more securely to carry on the rowdy tactics, as during these hours the operative classes would be absent, and only the wealthier classes could come to the polls, who did not wish to be brought into collision with bullies and fighting men. The minority have since acquiesced in the hours and places appointed by the majority, but have named different days for the delegates chosen to hold their nominating conventions, and for several of the wards they have authorized the appointment of a different set of inspectors.

The object of the primary meetings this evening is—to elect in the different wards delegates, one from each Assembly district, to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 1st of September; three delegates from each ward to a Majority Convention; five from each ward to a County Convention, to nominate county officers; five from each ward to a City Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Comptroller, Street Commissioner, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, City Inspector, and Governor of the Alms House; three delegates from each ward to a Judicial Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Counsel to the Corporation, and Justices of the Marine Court; seven delegates from each ward to a convention to nominate candidates for members of Congress; five delegates from each ward to a convention to nominate candidates for members of Assembly; a committee of fifteen persons to nominate candidates for charter offices, in other words, members of the Common Council; and five delegates from the Eighth and Ninth wards to a District Convention, to nominate a candidate for the office of Justice of the Third judicial district.

These are the spoils for which both whigs and democrats are striving, and for which the factions in both parties—the hunkers and barnburners among the democrats, and the "woolly heads" and silver grays among the whigs—are struggling, with equal bitterness, to obtain the nominations. The weakest faction in each party employ the run and rowdy influence to make up for a deficiency in numbers and power; and the result is rioting, and disorder, and violence, of the most atrocious description. That such will be the case this evening there is every reason to believe. We had a foretaste of it at Tammany Hall on Friday evening last, and we learn that ever since the belligerents are marshalling their forces for the field day.

We call upon the Mayor and Chief of Police, and the captains, and all that are in authority, to be at their post, to check the riots in their incipient stage, and put down the first disturbances that manifest themselves, by arresting the offenders, and placing them in duress vile. Prevention is better than cure. These rowdy organizations have been in existence for the last three or four years, and every man of them is known to the police. Their haunts and drinking dens are known, and if the officers, forewarned as they now are, cannot break them up, and preserve the public peace from violation, it will become a question for the citizens of New York whether there is any use in a police force at all, which always fail at the moment they are most wanted. If a body of men who are paid so large a sum of money by the citizens, for the purpose of protection, and the maintenance of law and order, are not reliable or available in the time of need, it would be far better to dispense with their services, and to keep the money, or apply it to some more useful purpose. The misfortune is that a considerable number of the police force are themselves most active politicians, and not only connive at these outrages, but assist to get them up. The Mayor, however, and the Chief of Police, and the magistracy, ought to look to it, and have such officers dismissed from the service. It is their duty to prevent the city from being disgraced, and to make examples as well of those policemen who neglect their duty, as of those rowdies and their leaders who are guilty of disorder, or incite to a breach of the peace.

The question is—and it is one that "comes home to every man's business and bosom"—whether the city and county, and all its offices, and all its expenditures, amounting to between three and four millions of dollars in the year, shall be surrendered into the hands of these organized bands of rowdies, and left under their absolute control, to levy blackmail from the candidates, and to thrust upon the public such men as never could have obtained an office by fair play. And another question arises as a corollary from this: whether the city of New York—the empire city of the greatest and freest country in the world, a country in the very van of the civilization of the nineteenth century—whether this city is to relapse into the barbarism and savagery of a state of nature, without laws or ordinances, the only right being might, and the stronger arm being the only justice recognized—or whether there is still left enough of patriotism, and love of law and order, and civilized society, to arrest, at any and every expense, the torrent of violence and corruption which threatens to bear down all before it. A political and social condition has been superinduced in this great metropolis which compares unfavorably with that of the most savage tribes of Indians—the fercest of whom maintain respect for their simple code of laws, unwritten though it be; whereas here, in this city, all law, and religion, and morality, and all the obligations that bind men to each other, are trampled in the dust, and anarchy reigns triumphant. How long is this state of things to last? Citizens of New York! now is the day, and now is the hour to resist the despotism and put it down, or ever. This day the genius of liberty calls upon every policeman and every citizen to do his duty!

HOTEL SPECULATIONS.—During the last eighteen months nearly half a dozen new hotels, of different sizes, have been opened in various parts of the city, and now nearly half a dozen more are ready to be opened in a very few weeks. But it seems that this vast addition of hotel accommodation is not yet sufficient; for it is now announced that the proprietor of the New York Hotel intends to outstrip and surpass all others, and, in fact, has now entered on a project for building, near Madison square, a still more magnificent house than any now in existence. The speculation in hotels has been running high for some time, and we suspect that before all are completed, and before the mania has abated, some of the new and some of the old ones will be run down, shut up, and ruined. About twenty years ago, a similar mania for building hotels commenced, and resulted in the ruin and closing up of the old City Hotel, the old Pearl Street House, and various other hotels and splendid boarding-houses down town. We are now on the verge of a similar movement. It would require at least five thousand additional guests per day to those who now visit the city, to render the various new hotels now opening, and those projected, capable of paying from three to five per cent interest on the outlay. Some of the new hotels will undoubtedly make immense fortunes in a short time; and, on the other hand, some of the new and some of the old ones will be ruined and run down, as their predecessors were twenty years ago.

SCENES IN CONGRESS—CAUSE AND EFFECT.—

The scene in the House of Representatives, a report of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, and in which three members—two from Tennessee, and one from Kentucky—were the chief actors, is disgraceful to Congress and the country to the last degree; but it is only one of many such scenes as have been enacted in both chambers during the last two months. The last is certainly the climax of Congressional blackguardism, and might well challenge any other national legislature in the world to match it. The principal dramatic personae, the stars of the occasion, consisted of one democrat and two whigs. All three called each other "liars," *usque ad nauseam*. In the French Assembly, or the British Parliament, if such language could possibly have been used, it would have led, not only to duels, and commitments to prison by the presiding officer, but probably to expulsion from the House. In Congress such language has become so familiar that it only produces a momentary excitement, and is thought of no more, while the nation is disgusted from Maine to Texas.

These scenes are highly injurious to the reputation of the country; and this scene in particular will, no doubt, be seized by the London press and turned to account as a triumphant argument against republicanism, while the wits of the Parisian journals, not being permitted to exercise themselves upon the affairs of government at home, will revel in sarcasm upon these proceedings of the grave legislators of the model republic at this side of the Atlantic. But these scenes do not spring from republicanism, but from the present corrupt state of parties, and above all from the corrupt and degraded party presses which debauch the public morals, and bring down the tone of the national legislature to their own level. These whig and democratic members call each other liars, and they assail the characters of the candidates for the Presidency. Where did they find a precedent for this? In the columns of the party journals of both sides of the House—particularly the leading party journals in this city—the *Tribune* and the *Evening Post*—the one conducted by Bryant, metamorphosed from a poet into a politician, and the other by Greeley, turned from a printer to a politician, but dirty all through. The epithets in which these journals have long indulged towards each other, and towards their political opponents generally, make tame the classic elegance of the vocabulary of Billingsgate. A favorite phrase, for example, with the *Tribune* is, "You lie, villain, and you know it!" It was the *Tribune*, too, which originated the personal attacks on the candidates for the Presidency, by calling General Pierce a drunkard and a coward. And this low, vile, beastly example, has been followed by members of Congress, who, in the heat of the moment, forgetting their dignity, and losing their presence of mind, seize upon the language made so familiar to them by the dirty sheets they have been in the habit of reading. It was the poet politician and the printer politician who established this ruffian dialect as the conventional usage of all politicians; and, to correct the evil, we must trace it to the source, and there cut it off. If the fountain is impure, so will be the stream. No water be drank that emanates from these poisoned, filthy wells—let it not be tasted, touched or handled. Let these journals be abandoned as unfit for the perusal of gentlemen or decent men, and particularly members of Congress, and let them take in their stead independent newspapers, like the HERALD, which will give them accurate news, and tell them what they never see in those blackguard prints—the truth, and logical deductions from facts, couched in the language which gentlemen and Christians are in the habit of using. After that is done there will be some chance of Congress reforming itself from a decent example in the press; but as long as its members imbibe the impure language of such journals as the *Post* and the *Tribune*, conveyed in the obscene language of brothels and rum holes, it will be as natural for them to speak in the same style, as it is for little children brought up at the Five Points, in New York, or at St. Giles', in London, to slip the blasphemous, curses, and obscenities, in which they "live, move, and have their being."

GREAT BARGAINS—ERRORS CORRECTED.—One of our contemporaries of the Ned Buntline order, says:—"It is perfectly well understood about town that the HERALD sold out the democratic party for the campaign, just after the nomination was made."

There is a slight mistake in this statement. During the last few years the democratic party has been living on short rations, with little or no pay. They could very ill afford to buy a journal of any circulation, for no party has been more scarce of funds. On the contrary, the HERALD has been flourishing and prosperous, and was more able to buy up the democratic party than the democratic party was to buy it. Indeed, it would be much more correct to say that the HERALD has actually purchased the democratic party as "a time bargain"—to use the language of Wall street—for the purpose of extending the boundary of the republic in every direction during the next four years, if they succeed in the coming election. We have tried the whig party for the last four years, and know that they are a selfish, scrambling, unprogressive party, unsuited to this great country, or the go-ahead principles of our people. We want, therefore, to see the democratic party in power, from stem to stern from President in the White House down to page in Congress—for at least the next term of office, believing that their general policy is more congenial with the spirit of the people of this country, and more adapted to extend our limits, our growth, our power and influence, over the world, than the timid, stand-still policy of the present order of whigs. The democratic party have shown themselves to possess more of the old Roman spirit of growth and progress than the whigs have ever done; and it is only by this spirit that the Union can be preserved intact, and the abolitionists be entirely swamped and put down during all future time.

THE STEAMBOAT MASSACRE.—By reference to another column it will be seen that the parties accused of manslaughter, in the case of the steamboat Henry Clay, declined yesterday to take the preliminary investigation that three weeks or a month ago they demanded. This is exactly what we anticipated and predicted at the time. We knew it was only a flourish to show a conscious innocence, and that there was nothing they so much dreaded as investigation. It remains for the grand jury, the petty jury, the judges, and the witnesses, to do their duty. Apathy seemed to have already fallen upon the authorities, and the public, too, in reference to this horrible tragedy, till they were waked up by the still more fearful catastrophe on Lake Erie, by which at least three hundred human beings met a watery grave. This seems to have had the effect of joggling their memories, and supplying an incentive to duty in the case of the Henry Clay. But with respect to the fate of the passengers lost in the Atlantic, there appears to be a still more culpable want of energy, promptitude, and firmness, on the part of the officers of the outraged laws. A white washing committee, in the face of the statements of witnesses, and of the accused themselves, have attempted to exculpate them from the charge of recklessness, and, in fact, to make out the defendants in all such cases—"nobody to blame." But it is to be hoped the grand juries of Buffalo, Erie, and Detroit, will supply the deficiency, and vindicate offended justice by prompt and decisive action. Two appalling calamities have followed rapidly upon the heels of each other, and the voice of the whole country—the voice of humanity itself—the instinct of self-preservation, demands that examples be made of those who have sported with human life, by racing or by criminal neglect. We learn that, notwithstanding all that has occurred, racing is still continued on the North river, and we suppose it will, till justice is done to the perpetrators of the two recent massacres.

A WARNING TO CONGRESS—THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—

We hope the members of the present Congress will defend any attempt that may be made upon them, asking for the renewal of Morse's patent for the conveying of intelligence by electricity, magnetism, or any other agency, for another period of fourteen years. Such an enactment would by no means benefit the original inventor of the telegraph—Professor Morse himself—who has little or no interest now in the old patent; but its effect would be to fill the pockets of a set of heartless, grasping speculators, to the extreme injury of the whole body of the people, the newspaper press, and the members themselves of both branches of the national legislature. Take care.

Another Daring Murder in the City.

MOST DARING MURDER ON BOARD SHIP—ARREST OF THE MURDERERS—CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE ARREST OF THE ACCUSED PARTIES.

ABOUT 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the police of the Fourth ward were alarmed by the announcement that a murder had been perpetrated on board the ship Thomas Watson, Captain Lyle, of Philadelphia, lying at the foot of Oliver street. On hastening to the spot, a man by the name of Charles Baxter, engaged as a watchman on board said ship, was found on the deck, mortally wounded from a discharge of a pistol, the contents of which had lodged in the throat. The injured man was forthwith conveyed to the Fourth ward police station. Dr. Traphagen examined the wound and advised his removal to the City Hospital, where he died in about one hour after. The facts and circumstances attending this bold and bloody murder are very remarkable. Two men, of notoriously bad character known to the police as cock thieves, by the names of Nicholas Howland, alias Howlett, and William Saul, were arrested by the Seventh ward police, about an hour after the murder was perpetrated. These men were on board a brig lying at the foot of Governor street. In the act of stealing, when detected, they were alarmed by the announcement that a murder had been perpetrated on board the ship Thomas Watson, Captain Lyle, of Philadelphia, lying at the foot of Oliver street. On hastening to the spot, a man by the name of Charles Baxter, engaged as a watchman on board said ship, was found on the deck, mortally wounded from a discharge of a pistol, the contents of which had lodged in the throat. The injured man was forthwith conveyed to the Fourth ward police station. Dr. Traphagen examined the wound and advised his removal to the City Hospital, where he died in about one hour after. The facts and circumstances attending this bold and bloody murder are very remarkable. 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